

SOLANUS

Bulletin of the Sub-Committee on Slavonic and East
European Materials of the Standing Conference of
National and University Libraries (SCONUL).



No. 5

March 1970

S O L A N U S

Bulletin of the Sub-Committee on Slavonic and East
European Materials of the Standing Conference of
National and University Libraries (S C O N U L)

Editor:

A.P. FLETCHER
University of Glasgow

Distribution:


Miss A.F. SWEETMAN
(Hon. Secretary, SCONUL Sub-Committee)
National Central Library



Store Street
London W.C.1.

CONTENTS

	Page
The Russian holdings of the University of Birmingham	3
The Lanckoroński Foundation collection at the Polish Library in London	11
Russian publications in the British Museum in the nineteenth century	13
A French Slavist's Guide	17
Recent acquisitions	19
Directory of library resources	21



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
UCL School of Slavonic and East European Studies (SSEES)

https://archive.org/details/solanus_0005

THE RUSSIAN HOLDINGS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM

P.A. Crowther and G. Gomori

RUSSIAN has been taught at the University of Birmingham since 1917. This year marked the foundation of the Department of Russian Language and Literature. At the outset, the Department was staffed with only one lecturer - Dr Louis Segal, who gave six lectures a week on the Russian language, one lecture on Russian literature and a weekly seminar "to be conducted as far as possible in Russian". Four years later, in 1921, a chair of Russian was created. Its first incumbent was H.J.W. Tillyard who was later succeeded by Serge Konovalov. Throughout the war years and until 1949 there was, in addition to the Russian Department, a Department of Polish. It was, however, in 1947 that the next significant step occurred in the development of Russian studies at the University. This was the establishment of the Department of Economics and Institutions of the U.S.S.R. for which a chair was created in 1956. The chair was held by Professor Alexander Baykov until his death early in 1963. Later in the same year, the Department was incorporated into the newly established Centre for Russian and East European Studies.

The Centre is a non-faculty inter-disciplinary body aimed at the furtherance of Russian studies (excluding Russian literature) throughout the University. It is directed by Professor R.W. Davies and has at the present time a staff of fifteen. The Professor of Russian Language and Literature (R.E.F. Smith) is ex-officio associate director of the Centre. The Centre specialises in a number of major fields of study, the main ones being: economic organisation and policy, economic planning, economic and social history, politics and sociology, engineering production, government and industry, and scientific research and development in the U.S.S.R.

The University's Russian holdings are divided between the Main Library and the Alexander Baykov Library in the Centre. Whilst there is some degree of overlap, broadly speaking, the Main Library holds non-Slavonic material on all aspects of Russia and Eastern Europe and all material on Russian language and literature; the Alexander Baykov Library contains the University's collection of Slavonic language material in the social sciences.

The Main Library at the University of Birmingham houses over 750,000 volumes and has seating space for 900 readers. The new extension, which will provide seating for a further 650 readers and will be capable of housing a further half million volumes, is scheduled for completion later this year. Except for the rare books and a small collection of heavily used textbooks, the Library is on open access and its stocks are available for borrowing to all registered readers. Visitors may use the Library for purposes of consultation on application to the Librarian.

The ordering, accessioning and cataloguing of new material for sectional and departmental libraries is centralized in the Main Library which is thus responsible for the processing of new additions to the stock of the Alexander Baykov Library. Similarly, the Main Library's Department of inter-Library Loans is responsible for the loan of Russian and East European material housed in the Alexander Baykov Library as well as for the Main Library's Russian holdings.

Russian material in the Main Library is integrated into the main collection which is classified by the Library of Congress classification scheme. Although the bulk of the Main Library's Slavonic holdings is in the field of Russian language and literature, it has built up, particularly in recent years, quite a substantial collection of Polish

literature. The main Russian and East European bibliographical and reference collection is kept in the Main Library, but many of the more important works are duplicated in the Alexander Baykov Library.

The Alexander Baykov Library is housed in the Ashley Block of the Faculty of Commerce and Social Science building, where most of the members of staff of the Centre are accommodated. The Alexander Baykov Library ranks as a sectional library within the administrative framework of the University Library. It contains the main collection of books, serials and microforms in Slavonic languages in those subject fields which are relevant to the Centre's research and teaching programme. The collection is strongest, therefore, in the social sciences, but in the last two or three years, good collections have been built up in the fields of engineering production and machine tools, in the application of computers to economic planning and in Polish sociology. Once largely restricted to Russian materials, the scope of the collection has been enlarged to cover Czech, Polish, Yugoslav and Hungarian publications. The collection as a whole is classified by the Library of Congress scheme as in the Main Library. The Alexander Baykov Library maintains a "name" catalogue on cards of its own holdings and a union catalogue (author/name and classified) of all material relating to Russia or Eastern Europe which is held in other parts of the University Library complex.

The Library is manned by a full-time librarian on the staff of the Centre. It has seating for 14 readers and is open from 9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. All registered borrowers of the University Library may borrow from the Centre's Library; non-registered borrowers and visitors may use the Library for purposes of consultation by permission of the Centre's librarian.

As a guide to the size of the University of Birmingham's Russian and Slavonic holdings, the following figures may be of interest:

<u>Form</u>	<u>Main Library</u>	<u>Russian Centre</u>
Books/pamphlets	5,000	16,000
Serials	200	400
Microforms	20	50

These figures are approximations based on the University Library's shelf-list. The figures given for serial holdings are for titles not volumes; they include both 'live' and 'dead' sets in almost equal proportions. Of the Centre's current periodical sets (c. 180), 16 are Polish and 13 Czech. Currently the University receives about 2,750 Russian and Slavonic documents each year. The Alexander Baykov Library issues monthly lists of new accessions to its own holdings. These lists are typed at the Centre from the catalogue entries produced by the Main Library and are available to libraries or academic institutions free on request to the Centre's librarian.

As a whole, the University's Slavonic holdings might be said to constitute a good general collection with a bias towards the social sciences. It is particularly strong in its holdings of Russian serials and of current British and transatlantic journals of Russian and Slavonic interest, especially if judged by the holdings of the past two decades. There are good holdings of statistical material, both of the Soviet Union as a whole and of the various constituent republics; similarly with regard to the proceedings of the Communist Party congresses. Another area well represented in the collection is in the field of bibliography and reference works. The following list represents a selection of some of the Library's more notable holdings:

Serials:

American bibliography of Russian and East European studies. 1961, 1963-.

Arkhivnoe delo. 1923-1941.

Bibliografiya izdani Akad. Nauk SSSR; ezhegodnik. T.5-7, 1960-1962; 9- 1964-.

Ezhegodnik knigi SSSR. 1955-.

Istoricheski zhurnal. 1931-1945. On microprints.

Istoricheskie zapiski. T.1- 1937-. Imperfect.

Istorik Marksist. 1926-1941. On microprints.

Izvestiya. 1923-. Imperfect.

Izvestiya Akad. Nauk SSSR.

Knizhnaya Letopis'. 1908-. Imperfect.

Krasny arkhiv. T.1-106, 1922-1941. On microprints.

Letopis' gazetnykh statey. 1956-.

Letopis' periodicheskikh statey. 1956, 1961-.

Letopis' retsenzi. 1955-.

Letopis' zhurnal'nykh statey. 1926-. Imperfect.

Narodnoe khozyaystvo RSFSR. 1958-.

Narodnoe khozyaystvo SSSR. 1932, 1956, 1958-.

Oxford Slavonic papers. Vol. 1- 1950-.

Pechat' SSSR. 1955-1957, 1959-.

Pod znamenem marksizma. 1922-1944. On microprints.

Pravda. 1936-. Imperfect.

Proletarskaya revolyutsiya. 1921-1940. On microprints.

Referativny zhurnal. 20 series. 1956-.

Russian review. Vol. 1- 1941-.

Slavic review. Vol. 1- 1941-.

Slavonic and East European review. Vol. 1- 1922/23-.

Statisticheski vremennik Rossiyskoy Imperii. Seriya 1, t.1, 1866; seriya 2, t.1-25, 1871-1884; seriya 3, t.1-24, 1884-1889.
On microfiches.

Serials:

U.S.A. Library of Congress. Monthly index of Russian accessions.
Vol. 1- 1948/49-.

Vestnik Akad. Nauk SSSR. 1939, 1945-.

Vestnik finansov. 1922-1930. On microprints.

Vestnik statistiki. 1919-1929. On microprints.

Books:

Adelung, F. von. Kritische-literärliche Übersicht der Reisenden
in Russland bis 1700. 2 Bde. S.P., 1846; repr. Amsterdam,
1960.

AN SSSR. Spisok deystvitel'nykh chlenov AN SSSR ... 1725-1925.
L., 1925.

Bol'shaya sovetskaya entsiklopediya. 65t. M., 1926-47.

———— 2-e izd. 51t. M., 1949-59.

Brockhaus and Efron. Entsiklopedicheski slovar'. 82t.
S.P., 1890-1904.

———— Novy entsiklopedicheski slovar'. T.1-29.
S.P., 1910-16.

Chekhov, A.P. Sobranie sochineni. Pod ... redaktsiey V.V.
Ermilova (i drugikh). 12t. M., 1960-64.

Dostoevski, F.M. Sobranie sochineni. 10t. M., 1956-58.

Gor'ki, M. Sobranie sochineni. 30t. M., 1949-55.

Helsinki. University Library. Russian old catalogue.
11 reels (and) Russian new catalogue. 6 reels (and)
Periodicals catalogue. 1 Reel. Helsinki, 1954.
On microfilm.

Horecky, P.L., ed. Basic Russian publications. Chicago, 1962.

Horecky, P.L., ed. Russia and the Soviet Union: a bibliographic
guide to Western-language publications. Chicago, 1965.

Lenin, N. Collected works. Vols. 1-40. M., 1960-. In progress.

Lisovski, N.M. Russkaya periodicheskaya pechat', 1703-1900.
Petrograd, 1915.

Literaturnoe nasledstvo. T.1-79. M., 1931-. In progress.

Books:

- Maichel, K. Guide to Russian reference books. Vol. 1- Stanford, 1962-. In progress.
- Malaya sovetskaya entsiklopediya. 3-e izd. 10t. M., 1958-61.
- Masanov, I.F. Slovar' psevdonimov ... 4t. M., 1956-60.
- Moscow. Lenin Library. Bibliografiya dissertatsi ... 1941-1944. M., 1946. On microprints.
- New York. Public Library. Slavonic Division. Dictionary catalog of the Slavonic collection. 26 vols. Boston, Mass., 1959.
- Padenie tsarskogo rezhima: stenograficheskie otchety. L., 1924-27. On microprints.
- Paris. Bibliothèque et Musée de la Guerre. Catalogue méthodique du fonds russe de la Bibliothèque. Paris. 1932.
- Paris. Bibliothèque Nationale. Dept. des Periodiques. Catalogue collectif des periodiques slaves .. 2t. (in 1). Paris, 1956.
- Peter I, the Great. Pis'ma i bumagi. T.1, 7- S.P., 1887-1918; M., 1946-. In progress.
- Polnoe sobranie russkikh letopisey. T.9-10, 15, 26-31. S.P., 1862-85; reprinted Moskva, 1965-. In progress.
- Pushkin, A.S. Polnoe sobranie sochineni. 16t. L., 1937-49.
- Revolutsiya i RKP(b); khrestomatiya. 7t. M., 1925-27. On microprints.
- RKP(b). Vserossiyskaya perepis' chlenov RKP(b) 1922 goda. M., 1922. Photocopy.
- Russia. Council of State. Sessions 1-13, 1906-17. Stenograficheskie otchety. S.P., 1906-17. On microprints.
- Russia. Duma. Stenograficheskie otchety, 1906-17. 36t (and) Ukazatel' 1906-1915/16. S.P., 1906-17. On microprints.
- Saint Petersburg. Imperial Public Library. Catalogue de la section des Russica. 2t. S.P., 1873.
- Sezdy sovetov SSSR. Sezdy 1-7, 1922-36. Stenograficheskie otchety. M., 1922-36. On microprints.
- Sibirskaya sovetskaya entsiklopediya. T.1-3. M., 1929-32.

Books:

Sobranie uzakoneni i rasporyazheni RSFSR. 1917-1949. M., 1920-50. On microprints.

Sobranie zakonov i rasporyazheni SSSR. 1924-1949. M., 1925-50. On microprints.

Tolstoy, L. Polnoe sobranie sochineni. Pod ... redaktsiey V.G. Chertkova. T.1-90. M., 1928-. In progress.

Turgenev, I.S. Polnoe sobranie sochineni i pisem. Sochineniya, t.1-13. Pis'ma, t.1-5. M., 1961-. In progress.

U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet. Convocations 1-6, 1938-64.
Zasedaniya Verkhovnogo Soveta. Stenograficheskie otchety.
On microprints.

THE LANCKOROŃSKI FOUNDATION COLLECTION
AT THE POLISH LIBRARY IN LONDON

Mrs. M. L. Danilewicz

IN December 1968 and April 1969, The Lanckoroński Foundation (Fribourg, Switzerland), acting in accordance with the wishes of Countess Caroline Lanckorońska and Countess Adelaide Lanckorońska, last descendants of that ancient lineage, entrusted to the Polish Library in London a collection including 16th-18th century books, treaties and calendars, manuscripts, maps, engravings as well as more recent 19th and 20th century books, periodicals and pamphlets. The collection, amounting to about 2,000 volumes and 550 etchings and engravings, consists entirely of Polonica.

It is the residue of the ancient Lanckoroński Library from Rozdoł (Poland) and Vienna, rescued from the pillage of two world wars. It is being classified and catalogued as a separate library unit. The initial stages have already disclosed such gems as Postylla Polska, printed in Cracow in 1557 by Wirzbięta, of which the only other recorded copy is at Uppsala. Another example consists of a comprehensive set of works relating to ancient Polish law, i.e. Volumina Legum, with a collection of parliamentary statutes and diaries and various publications dealing with the organisation of the armed forces during the reign of King Stanislaus Augustus and with the Polish Kingdom from 1815 to 1830. There is a considerable amount of political journalism of the 18th century and a fascinating collection of 112 calendars of that period full of interesting contemporary entries. Polish 18th and 19th century literature is well represented and beautifully preserved. It comprises many examples of books printed by Gröll and a complete set of Polish classics edited by

Mostowski in the early years of the 19th century.

It can already be ascertained that Count Matthew Lanckoroński, Palatin of Braclaw, and his son Count Anthony, member of the Education Committee during the reign of Stanislaus Augustus, together with his wife Countess Louise (nee Rzewuska), were the original founders of the Lanckoroński Library. Count Anthony's son, Casimir, an eminent economist, made further contributions, notably a comprehensive collection relating to the partitioned part of Poland under Austrian rule.

Around the end of the nineteenth and the beginning of the twentieth century, Count Karol Lanckoroński, a noted scholar in art and archeology, author and explorer, added considerably to the various sections of the Library.

The final valuable contribution consists of a monumental historical publication, Elementa ad fontium Editiones and Antemurale, currently being published in Rome by the Lanckoroński Foundation, under the supervision of Countess Caroline Lanckorońska, Professor H. Paszkiewicz and the Rt. Rev. Monsignor W. Meysztowicz.

This summary is the result of but a preliminary examination of the contents of the Lanckoroński collection. Its true value will be assessed by scholars as well as students, for whom it may furnish subjects for research and themes for dissertations.

RUSSIAN PUBLICATIONS IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM
IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

P.J. Fairs

Department of Printed Books

TO vol. XI of the Trudy of the Lenin Library, Moscow, B.P. Kanevsky, Head of the International Book Exchange Division, has contributed a full and well-documented essay entitled Russkaya kniga v Britanskom muzee v XIX veke which is much more than a mere catalogue of what publications the British Museum acquired or - more often - did not acquire during the nineteenth century. It touches on the reasons for there being so few Russian publications at the beginning of the century and also for the increase in the number received as the century progressed. It highlights the officials responsible for building up the Museum's Russian collections. Several of these are well-known translators and men of letters in their own right and it may come as a surprise to some to learn that they were once on the staff of the British Museum.

The article begins by noting the fact that in recent years Soviet scholars have begun to study the history of cultural relations between their own country and the rest of the world in much greater detail. Particulars are given of some half dozen works of interest on this question.

In the eighteenth century, contact was made between the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences and the Royal Society of London. There was an exchange of personal correspondence rather than of printed publications. Hans Sloane, whose books and antiquities formed the nucleus of the British Museum collection, was one of the first

Presidents of the Royal Society to correspond with the Academy of Sciences, of which he was elected an honorary member. Sloane's regard for Russia and Russian scholars is shown by the fact that he included a clause in his will whereby, in the event of the British Government's not purchasing his collections for the low price of one quarter of their real worth, they should be offered to the Academy of Sciences.

In the 7-volumed Catalogue of Printed Books in the British Museum, published between 1813 and 1819, the only Russian writings to be found consist almost without exception of publications of the Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, in Latin or Western European languages, together with a small number of translations of books by Russian authors published in Western Europe. Under the heading RUSSIA only twenty-four publications appear, and only two of these were published in Russia.

The British Museum's resources for the purchase of foreign books in general were meagre - only £200 per year, said Baber, a Keeper of Printed Books, in 1836. Kanevsky is careful to point out that there was no discrimination against Russian books. Other obstacles to the receipt of foreign publications in England were (i) wars in Europe (ii) bad transport and communications (iii) an insufficiently developed book-trade (iv) the language barrier, which was particularly great as far as Russian literature was concerned, though a few English merchants trading with Russia knew the language well.

A Parliamentary Commission investigated the British Museum's acquisition of material in 1835/6 and, as a result, increased funds were made available from which additional foreign literature could be bought.

In 1837 the first small consignment of Russian books was purchased on the recommendation of Thomas Watts (1811-1869), who worked in the Department of Printed Books under Panizzi. Watts was a gifted linguist with an amazingly retentive memory. His aim was that the British Museum should unite "with the best English library in the world the best Russian library out of Russia, the best German out of Germany, the best Spanish out of Spain: and so on in every language from Italian to Icelandic, from Polish to Portuguese." On Watts lay the responsibility of ordering Russian publications up to the 1860's.

In 1843 Watts helped Panizzi prepare a confidential report for the Trustees, entitled Origin, progress and present state of the Library of Printed Books in which mention was made of the considerable gaps in the collections. For example, there was not a single work in Russian on Russian history nor any general reference works on Russia, published in Russia. At this time only one newspaper was received from Russia, but in 1845 the Parliamentary grant was again increased, which enabled more material to be acquired.

Watts' systematic purchasing of Russian literature for the British Museum was continued by William Ralston (1828-1889), who translated Krylov and Turgenev and was elected a corresponding member of the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences.

Robert Nisbet Bain (1854-1909), an outstanding linguist and historian, succeeded Watts in being responsible for the acquisition of Russian material and was himself followed by George Calderon (1868-1915), a talented dramatist and journalist who had lived in St. Petersburg from 1895-1897.

Another edition of the Catalogue of Printed Books, this time in

95 volumes, was produced between 1881 and 1900: in this the number of Russian works was to be reckoned not in scores, as in the 7-volumed Catalogue of 1813-1819, but in thousands. Kanevsky specially comments on the wide range of material taken - not only works of literature but also official and scientific publications as well as revolutionary and emigré literature. There were, for example, at least 200-250 titles beginning Trudy or Zapiski.

Kanevsky notes that the British Museum failed to obtain a number of first editions of Russian authors through their not being ordered at the time of publication, and also that there was still a tendency to order western translations rather than originals. Some of the missing original texts have later been acquired in collected editions, but unfortunately this does not generally apply to scientific and learned works.

Nevertheless, despite these deficiencies, Kanevsky's summing-up is that in the size and subject range of its stock of Russian literature the British Museum, by the beginning of the twentieth century, compared favourably not only with other libraries in England but also with those of all other countries outside Russia.

Thomas Watts' goal had truly been achieved!

A FRENCH SLAVIST'S GUIDE

J.S.G. Simmons
Taylor Institution

"THEY order ... this matter better in France ...": the quotation comes trite, unbidden + and irresistible - and is elicited by the Annuaire 1969 of the Institut d'Études slaves of the University of Paris. A volume under this title has made its modest appearance each year since 1964, but this last issue has burgeoned into something that is more than a handbook with the obvious features of local interest. These latter include, incidentally, details of the Institut itself, its highly interesting annual report and a list of its 400 and more members (this last seems to include all the leading French Slavists and usefully gives their positions, addresses and telephone numbers).

The new feature of the 1969 volume is the Guide du Slavisant tacked on at its end, for which others than French slavissants will be grateful. The lion's share of this section is occupied by a classified list of 603 (sic) theses for higher degrees in Slavonic and East European studies in preparation at French universities (author index); the second element consists of concise details of French libraries with substantial Slavonic and East European holdings (useful subject index); and part three contains details of French universities and institutions of higher learning which cater for Slavonic and East European studies, with lists of faculty members. The 1970 edition of the Annuaire is, by the way, already on the stocks, and is to be brighter and better still. Among its promised attractions are loose-leaf form and the inclusion of details of currently completed theses in addition to the list of those in preparation. Subscription is to be on a three-year basis (details from the Secretary of the IES, 9 rue

Michelet, 75 Paris VIe.)

In this notice, I have stressed the national element in what is, after all, a publication issued by a single (though central) French academic institution. I do so in order to suggest that in Britain it should not be beyond our national capacity to pay this Annuaire the compliment of imitation - mutatis mutandis, of course. With BUAS, NASEES, SCONUL/SSEEM all on hand, no one can suggest that we are short of the wherewithal at least to initiate such a project.

Evreiskaya entsiklopediya

Mr John Wall points out that the Bodleian Library possesses a full set of this work. It is regretted that a statement on p. 4 of Solanus no. 4 implied the contrary.

RECENT ACQUISITIONS

The subscription list shows that Ikonnikov's Noblesse de la Russie (reported in Solanus No. 4 by the National Library of Scotland) has also been received by the British Museum, the Bodleian Library and Cambridge University Library.

British Museum

Národní listy. Praha 1860-. [On microfilm].

Księgi narodu polskiego i pielgrzymstwa polskiego.

[By A. Mickiewicz.] pp. 123.

w Paryżu: w drukarni Pinard, 1832.

1st edition. With a dedication in the author's hand to Klementyna Hoffmanowa.

MARTENS (Fedor Fedorovich)

Recueil des Traités et Conventions conclus par la Russie avec les Puissances Étrangères.

St. Petersburg, 1874, etc.

[A Kraus reprint, replacing original destroyed during the war.]

PETER II [Petrović Njegoš] Vladika of Montenegro.

Gorskii vienac. Istoricesko sobytie pri svršetku XVII Vieka.

Sočinenie P.P.N. U Beču, 1847.

The British Museum has acquired additional parts on microfiche of certain Russian periodicals and of the 1897 Census of Russia. The total holdings are now as follows:

Bogoslovskii vestnik. Vol. 1-25.

Chteniya v Imperatorskom obshchestve istorii i drevnostei
rossiiskikh. 1846, 1847, 1858-1918 no. 1.

Kievskaya starina. Vol. 1-94.

Knizhnaya letopis'. 1907-26, 1928-43, 1946 nos. 1-6, 1956-.

Knizhki "Voskhoda". 1891 no. 1, 1899-1906.

Moskvityanin. 1841-56.

Niva. 1883-1918.

Obrazovanie. 1896-1909.

Panteon. Vol. 1-26.

Ukrainskaya zhizn'. 1912-16.

Zhizn'. 1897-1901.

Pervaya vseobshchaya perepis' naseleniya Rossiiskoi Imperii
1897 g. Vol. 1-89.

DIRECTORY OF LIBRARY RESOURCES

The Sub-Committee is proposing to compile a detailed guide to British library resources in the field of Slavonic and East European studies. The working party on the project hopes to obtain most of the necessary data by a questionnaire to be circulated to appropriate libraries this spring, and has drawn up a preliminary list of institutions to be contacted. The working party will be glad to receive suggestions about other holdings to be included, and especially grateful for indications of smaller or lesser-known collections of interest. Information should be sent to Mr G.P.M. Walker, University Library, Bailrigg, Lancaster, from whom copies of the preliminary list may be obtained.

Printed by
The University of Lancaster
Library



